

THE WEEKLY PORTAGE SENTINEL

JAMES W. SOMERVILLE, PROPRIETOR.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

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THE PORTAGE SENTINEL.

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Poetical.

Translation.
 FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.
 BY FITZ-GREENE HALLOCK.

Again ye come, again ye throng around me,
 Dim, shadowy beings of my boyhood's dream!
 Still shall I bless, as then, your spell that bound me,
 Still bend, to mists and vapors as ye seem!
 Nearer ye come: I yield me as ye found me,
 In youth your wreath; and as the stream
 Of life that folds you in its magic wreath,
 Flows by my life, your joy my bosom breathes.

Ice-Wrecked.

We had hardly crossed the Atlantic and were beginning to look eagerly for our first sight of the New World, when a sudden change occurred in the temperature, and the balmy days of April were followed by a May cold and cutting as winter. At length we entered the broad estuary of the St. Lawrence, and then the mystery was solved, for its entire surface was checked with masses of ice; evidently the broken up winter covering of the river above being swept by the current out to sea. Nothing could exceed the beauty of the ice-fields as they flashed and sparkled like gigantic gems in their setting of azure seas. Many were of great size also, like floating islands, and the heaped up blocks upon their surface gleamed from a distance like cities of dazzling crystal.

The Days of Salem Witches.

A correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser has recently been looking over the records of Salem, in the days of witchcraft. He writes:

"I visited the relics still remaining of that wonderful chapter in the volume of popular decisions—'Salem Witchcraft.'—These are mainly records kept by the Court House. The original documents are still in good preservation, and their age considered, are remarkably legible; but one of the clerks has just completed a labor of love by engraving a fair copy of the whole into a bound volume, with a copious index, to that immediate reference may be made to any portion. I read one of the indictments, a part of the evidence and the sheriff's return of execution—but throughout the proceedings are unimpeachable. From the incipient accusation to the bitter end of conviction and death, guilt is taken as granted; the accused is required to establish innocence, and not the accuser to prove the guilt."

Cherry Water.

Everywhere in the Northern cantons the fruit trees are standing like forests; and there is not only a brandy distillery in almost every commune, but also a cider mill. Pears are pressed or their juice, and cherries crushed to make what they call cherry water. We one day saw a decanter upon a table filled with what we supposed to be water, as it was colorless, and we had never seen any stronger liquid without some slight tinge of yellow, red or purple. Being thirsty, we thought to help ourselves, and took a generous draught, which in an instant had pervaded every drop of blood in our veins. It was cherry water, but surely deserved a more significant appellation. It is made by crushing fresh cherries, and pounding them, as the juice is expressed from grapes. They are then kept tightly warm till fermentation takes place, which sometimes happens the second, and often not till the fourth week. The tub remains covered, and the pulp is stirred every two days. It can then remain a long time without injury, or be immediately distilled like brandy. So long as it runs clear, it is of the right taste and consistency, but when the liquid is thick, it is put back with the pulp in the still. To prevent its taking fire before it begins to boil, it is stirred violently. Like good wine, it improves with age. An imitation is sometimes made of plums, but can easily be detected by mixing it with a few drops of water, when it looks murky, and if rubbed upon the hand has different flavor.—Miss Johnson's Collages of the Alps.

Relief of Westminister.

Among the most curious manuscripts to be found in the archives of Great Britain is one that relates to the history and privileges of Westminister Abbey. It forms a roll eleven feet and a half long, consisting of six pieces of parchment nearly five feet wide, and an extra sheet, which was evidently intended as a cover for the others. The first sheet, written in Latin, contains a legend recounting the miraculous consecration of the Church by the ghost of St. Peter. The second sheet contains the English translation of this legend, according to which, when Ethelbert, King of Kent, was converted to Christianity by the preaching of St. Augustine, he built a Church in London in honor of St. Paul, while his nephew, the King of Essex, built one in honor of St. Peter, just without the gates of that City; and that on the night preceding the public consecration of this last mentioned edifice, St. Peter, in the habit of a pilgrim, appeared to a fisherman on the opposite bank of the Thames, and prayed the fisherman to ferry him across the river. The fisherman having obeyed the pilgrim's behest, the latter directed him to cast his net into the river, which he had no sooner done than he found it so full of fish, that he had hard work to haul it on shore. Among the fishes taken was a particularly fine salmon, which the pilgrim ordered the astonished fisherman to carry to the Bishop—to inform that dignitary that it was sent him by the Apostle. The pilgrim then disappeared, and the fisherman hastened, at day-break, to the Bishop's house where he delivered the salmon and the message, no doubt, with a minute account of the adventures of the preceding night, confided to the safe keeping of the open-mouthed and open-eyed servants of his lordship. The affair soon reached the ears of the Bishop, whose belief in the apparition of the saint, was confirmed by the presence of the salmon, was confirmed by the possibility of doubt by the appearance of certain miraculous letters that showed themselves on the flag-stones of the floor of the new church, and the presence of the consecrating oil on the walls. The venerable saint-like adds that the descendants of the fisherman, in memory of this miracle, ever afterwards offered to the Bishop of London the fish taken by them on the anniversary of its occurrence. The third parchment contains a statement of the various rights and privileges conferred upon the Abbey of Westminister by its royal founder, followed by a formula of excom-

The Virginia Resolutions.

In the Virginia House of Delegates, on Thursday, January 17, the following joint report of both branches of the Legislature was submitted:

WHEREAS, It is the deliberate opinion of the General Assembly of Virginia that unless the unhappy controversy which now divides the States of the confederacy shall be satisfactorily adjusted, a dissolution of the Union is inevitable; and the General Assembly representing the wishes of the people of the Commonwealth, is desirous of employing every reasonable means to avert so dire a calamity, and determined to make a final effort to restore the Union and the constitution in the spirit in which they were established by the fathers of the republic; therefore,

BUSINESS CARDS.

- ALPHONSO HART.**
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in Reynolds Block, over Peck & Brother's store, Ravenna, Ohio. [January 4, 1860.]
- J. L. & H. C. RANNEY.**
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office in Reynolds Block, over Peck & Brother's store, Ravenna, Ohio. [January 4, 1860.]
- P. B. CONANT.**
Attorney at Law. Office No. 3 Phoenix Block Ravenna, Ohio.
- LUTHER DAY.**
Attorney at Law. Office in Reynolds Block, Main Street, over Peck & Brother's store, Ravenna, Ohio. [March 17-19.]
- W. W. McCLURE.**
Attorney at Law. Office in Reynolds Block, Main Street, over Peck & Brother's store, Ravenna, Ohio. [March 17-19.]
- H. K. WILLARD.**
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in Reynolds Block, over Peck & Brother's store, Ravenna, Ohio. [Oct. 31, 1857-1858.]
- L. D. WOODWORTH.**
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in Phoenix Block, directly over the Store of A. G. Coffin & Co., Ravenna, Ohio. [May 24, 1857-1858.]
- MICHAEL STUART.**
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office in Reynolds Block, over Peck & Brother's store, Ravenna, Ohio. [April 18, 1858.]
- C. S. LEONARD, M. D.**
Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence on the South side and east of Phoenix Block, Ravenna, Ohio. [July 11, 1860.]
- A. BELDING, M. D.**
Physician and Surgeon. Office over D. K. Wuester's drug Store, opposite the Court House, on Main Street. Residence on Chestnut Street. Ravenna, November 23, 1859.
- G. W. ESSIG.**
Mason, Plasterer and Carpenter. Prepared to perform all kinds of work in his line on short notice and reasonable terms. Willing to estimate care-fully. Residence at Chestnut St. Ravenna, April 18, 1860-1861.
- BAIRD & WAIT.**
Dealers in Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, &c., &c., and in the Building, Main Street, Ravenna, Ohio.
- H. L. DAY.**
Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., No. 2 Phoenix Block, Ravenna, Ohio.
- J. T. GREEN.**
Dealer in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Ladies' Parasols, &c., No. 3 Phoenix Block, Ravenna, Ohio.
- JOHN C. BEATTY.**
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., No. 2 Phoenix Block, Ravenna, Ohio.
- VANCE & HINMAN.**
Dealers in Parlor, Upholstery, Pictures, Looking Glasses, &c., No. 7 Phoenix Block, Ravenna, Ohio.
- L. W. HALL & SON.**
Dealers in Books, Stationery, Periodicals, &c., &c., No. 2 Phoenix Block, Ravenna, Ohio.
- D. W. GOSS & BRO.**
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., No. 2 Phoenix Block, Ravenna, Ohio.
- POE & BROTHER.**
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, &c., north side of public square, Ravenna, Ohio.
- STREATOR, DAILY & CO.**
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., No. 2 Phoenix Block, Ravenna, Ohio.
- CURTIS HATCHER.**
Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, together with Flour, Salt, &c., No. 2 Phoenix Block, Ravenna, Ohio.
- CHARLES E. SWIFT.**
Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, north side of public square, Ravenna, Ohio.
- WILLIAM FRAZER.**
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufacturer, three door east of Phoenix Block Main Street, Ravenna, Ohio.
- E. G. RUSSELL.**
Sign and Ornamental Painter and Glazier. Carved and painted signs, and all kinds of work in his line on short notice and reasonable terms. Willing to estimate care-fully. Residence at Chestnut St. Ravenna, April 18, 1860-1861.

Miscellaneous.

As the night passed on the cold increased, or else we felt it more; many times as I looked on the shivering beings crouching around me, I thought that few of them would survive till morning. But thanks, under Providence, to the officers of the ship who served out, at short intervals, small allowances of spirits, the day dawned upon all save a few small children, my own dear babe among them. And truly when I looked on the wide waste of waters around us, dotted here and there by silvery ice fields, and thought of our desolation, our misery and probable fate, I thought it was mercifully called away from the evil to come. But the mother could not feel so, and amid her own sufferings, her tears fell fast on the sweet placid face that would never weep again.

With morning, the ship's company and passengers were mustered, to ascertain if any were missing, and great was our consternation to find that Mr. Grant was absent. Every enquiry was made, and every search among the crevices and cranies of our rugged ice craft; but all in vain. In the confusion and misery of the night, none had missed him, nor was any trace of him to be found, and we were at length compelled to believe that our kind friend and master had either perished in the wreck, or else in his passage to the ice.

Meanwhile many were the eager eyes scanning the horizon in the vain search for a friendly sail. As the day wore on, the sun shone out brilliantly, and his beams flashed in a thousand dazzling rays on our ice raft, and we were almost blinded by their radiance. Yet they shed a warmth through our chilled frames for which we were most thankful, and in many spots they melted the ice, which ran in little rills, ennobling us, as it swept majestically by; until as it passed between us and the wind, by its softness it momentarily became us. Suddenly the stationary ship received a severe shock, which not only vibrated through all her timbers, but through every one of the one hundred and forty human beings who formed her freight. Never shall I forget the shrieks of terror that followed, as women well nigh frantic with fear, clasped their children to their breasts, believing that the ship had struck a rock, and that their last moment had come. A cry from the bow, that it was a blow from the ice, somewhat relieved their fears, and they stood quietly by, while the helm was put down, and the sails drawn round, in the effort to free us from the huge mass of ice which still lay across the vessel's bows pressing and grating suddenly against her timbers. A minute more, and above the din of blocks and cordage, and the stamping of men's feet there arose a wild cry that echoed far and wide over the surrounding fields of ice, and through every craney of the neighboring ice-castle—"The ship is sinking!"

It was an appalling announcement; and unfortunately it was a true one. The ice had struck us heavier than we thought and its sharp edge, keen and resistless as a knife, pressing against the bow of our vessel—undefended as she was by the double timbers needed for ice counters—had cut them completely through, so that the water rushed in with the force and rapidity of a cascade.

What a fearful scene of terror and confusion ensued; the shrieks and lamentations of women, the cries of children, and the silent anguish of men, as they beheld the fears and dangers of those dearest to them. On one side the blow fell heavier than on any; for I had a delicate wife on board, and on my two little ones, the younger was an invalid. Meanwhile no time was lost. There was no space to lower the boats, and the pale, terrified passengers were hurriedly passed down by the bowsprit, upon the ice. It was touching to see some snatch a cloak or wrapper as they passed, the sole relic of all their worldly possessions; while others in their terror, departed without even that. A few provisions were next sent down, quickly followed by the crew; and then we stood a

Health and What Promotes it.

Dr. Frank Hamilton, in an address on hygiene to the graduates of the Buffalo Medical College, discusses the subject of health and the causes which promote or injure it. We make a few extracts:

STOVES AND FURNACES.
 "Within a few years the air-tight stove has been substituted for the iron dogs, and for the first time since men have begun to live in houses we have no 'fire-places.' The shrines of the Lares has been removed, and our houses have been literally pillaged—robbed of the domestic hearth, toward which so many associations have been poured, and which in all ages have been regarded as the symbol of home with all its social comforts.

Not content with this, these enemies to our race have still more lately taken away the stoves which, destitute of the essence, still occupied the places, and served to remind us at least of the ancient fireplaces; and instead they have built for us iron furnaces—Etnas—under ground, so that now what of the oxygen we are not able to consume and convert into carbonic acid, is vitiated by impure gas escaping from its hidden chambers, by invisible particles of coal dust, and by other impurities which clog up the air-cells, and close the avenues of life, or stick along the parched fences as if reluctant to convey their poisons to the lungs.

Stoves have no doubt abridged the sum of human life, but by these subterranean iron furnaces we cut short in the middle. It is an error to suppose that hot-air furnaces can ever be so constructed or managed as not to prove detrimental to health. We wish we could persuade ourselves that this is not so, for it is certainly very agreeable in a climate like ours to enjoy throughout all the rooms and passages of the house a warm and uniform temperature—but it is just this even warmth which is one of the sources of mischief. The inmates are so little accustomed to the cold within doors, and become so morbidly sensitive, that they

Linseed Oil.

Linseed oil is a valuable commodity, and is used in many different ways. It is used in the manufacture of linseed oil paint, and is also used in the manufacture of linseed oil soap. It is also used in the manufacture of linseed oil varnish, and is used in the manufacture of linseed oil putty. It is also used in the manufacture of linseed oil ink, and is used in the manufacture of linseed oil glue. It is also used in the manufacture of linseed oil oil, and is used in the manufacture of linseed oil oil.

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The President's Special Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I deem it my duty to submit to Congress a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia, on the 19th inst., having in view the peaceful settlement of the existing questions which now threaten the Union. They were delivered to me on Thursday, the 24th inst., by Ex-President Tyler, who has left his dignified and honored retirement, in the hope that he may render service to his country in this its hour of peril.

These resolutions will be perceived to extend an invitation to all such States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding, as are willing to enter into an earnest and equal effort to adjust the present unhappy controversy, in the spirit in which the constitution was originally formed and consistently with its principles, so as to afford to the people of the slave holding States, adequate guarantees for security of their rights, to appoint Commissioners to meet on the 4th day of February next, in the city of Washington, similar commissioners appointed by Virginia,

LINSEED OIL.

BY THE GALLON,
 BARREL,
 NEW GOODS!
 FALL STYLES
 HATS AND SOFT HATS
 Galeratus

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